

and Cu-Co-Ba "Tarrant," having admitted the material allegations contained in the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of all costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled in the manner provided in said decree.

E. D. BART, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**7921. Misbranding of Creole Female Tonic, Pa-Nol, and Royaline Oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. The Parker-Blake Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$100. (P. & D. No. 9956. I. S. Nos. 6106-r, 6107-r, 6108-r.)**

On November 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Parker-Blake Co., a corporation, New Orleans, La., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on January 21, 1918, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi, of quantities of articles, labeled in part "Creole Female Tonic" and "Royaline Oil," and on or about March 8, 1918, from the State of Louisiana into the State of Mississippi, or a quantity of an article labeled in part "Pa-Nol," each of which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the Creole Female Tonic by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained iron, probably as citro-chlorid, resins, gums, saponin, tannin, and alkaloids, indicating viburnum, cypripedium, cinnamon, and possibly caulophyllum, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in substance in the information that this article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the label of the bottles and cartons, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all female complaints, prolapsus uteri or falling of the womb, leucorrhœa or whites, irregular and painful menstruation, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, swimming and giddiness of the head, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, flooding, and all diseases and weaknesses and irregularities of women, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that certain statements in the booklet which accompanied the article falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for weaknesses and disorders of the reproductive organs, to prevent women from becoming weakly invalids, unfitted for capable motherhood, and as a treatment, remedy, and cure for St. Vitus' dance, nervous disorders, despondency, headaches, weak back, pains in the sides and lower part of the body, morning nausea, irritation of the nerves and insanity, and to almost entirely banish the pangs of maternity, and to insure a thoroughly healthy child, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

Analysis of a sample of the Pa-Nol by the said bureau showed that it consisted essentially of sulphuric acid and water, with a small amount of a volatile sulphur compound.

It was alleged in substance in the information that this article was misbranded for the reason that certain statements, appearing on the labels of the bottles and cartons, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder trouble, female complaints, rheumatism, blood diseases, malarial poisoning, to make food digest, build up the strength, make healthy nerves, destroy disease germs, to purify the blood, to quickly stop fermentation caused by undigested food, invigorate the nervous system, and help to induce natural, restful